

# The Instructions

I have previously delivered instructions, at the conclusion of the battle in eastern part of SIANGYUNG, which consisted of six principal articles and in which the principle of commanding our army thereafter to be followed was clearly stated. Since then, each of the army corps has encouraged military training, intensified anew their fighting power. Again, by exercising the strong power characteristic of their own in the wilderness of KIANGSI and HUNAN, they have distinguished themselves; they have achieved the task of securing stability within the fields of campaign by manifesting the true value of the Imperial army in guarding their fields of operations.

However, if we reflect upon ourselves about the actual conditions within the military circle, further efforts should be required to maintain military discipline and public manners. Again, in view of the fact that there are many things which are left to be accomplished in realizing my belief "to overthrow Chiang's power and love people", and to amplify such belief, I earnestly request for unreserved cooperation of officers and men in attaining such end.

(1) The lax military discipline is mostly due to indiscretions on the side of leaders, or due to the lowering of standard in their quality, and as such to the insufficiency of their power to perform

Def. Doc. # 1272

Military duties. Therefore, in view of the importance of their grave responsibilities, they should hereafter do everything within their power to set a fair and just example and to overcome environmental difficulties. It is necessary, on the other hand, to enforce the principle of paying tribute to those who are worthy of praise and punish those who deserve punishment without fail; to aim drastic renovation of military discipline, and especially elevate at all cost the commanding ability of lower class leaders; thus awakening them to the pride of being commanders as well as to protect their status, and consistently seek to attain a perfect unity by iron will of superiors and subordinates.

(II) There still remains among us some whose misconducts as burning civilian houses, to no purpose irrespective of tactics or guard, plundering peaceful people and committing violence over them regardless of the existence of their hostilities in cooperation with bandits.

The real aim of the "holy war" lies in soothing peaceful people, rehabilitate their private enterprise and by relieving people who have suffered from long years of looting by bandits, and thereby accomplishing actual results of having these people truly respect the Imperial army.

Although the establishment of a new central government is near at hand, it is rather difficult to expect a pro-Japanese cooperation of Chinese forces and civilians who have been implanted with ideas of

Def. Doc. # 1272

contempt for Japan. What is more, we cannot, in the final analysis, look forward to carry out the aim of "holy war", unless such acts as the disregarding of morality, the interposing estrangement in people's minds are to be improved thoroughly. In view of the pressing need to seek an accord between political move and strategic move, we, each one of us, must act righteously with strict attitude taking, in detail, the present situation into serious consideration; and it should definitely be remembered that the object or the true enemy of this war is, to the end, that atrocious power antagonistic to Japan.

Since the outbreak of this holy war, three years have already elapsed, and the Chinese expeditionary force was organized. We saw the drastic change in international situation, and though Chiang's force is facing a steady road to ruin, the task to establish a new East Asia is very far from being accomplished and filled with many difficulties.

In this connection, therefore, the mission of our Imperial army is becoming more important as the time passes. Hence I earnestly desire that the whole army will devote its unreserved energies, in obedience to my wishes often expressed before you, in order to achieve the object of this war.

On this 12th day of November, 1939.

OKAMURA, Nei-ji;

Commander of the 11th army

Def. Doc. # 1272

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupied the post of staff of the 11th Army, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese consisting of 4 sheets and entitled "Instructions" is a document compiled and issued by the Japanese Government (the 11th Army Headquarters).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 27th day of February, 1947

/S/ AMANO, Seichi. (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: /S/ MORIYAMA, Toshio. (seal)

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訓

示

義ニ義東會戰ノ終局ニ方リ要綱六箇條ヲ訓示シ軍向後ノ統率方針ヲ明示  
セリ爾來隸下各兵團ハ兵馬ヲ練リ戦力ヲ更張シ贛湘ノ野ニ天々獨峙ノ精  
強ヲ發揮シテ殊々タル戦線ヲ貽シ又作戰地域内ノ警備ニ重疊ノ虞便ヲ顯  
現シテ確保安定ノ實績ヲ收メタリ

然レトモ此間省ミテ軍内ノ實相ニ及ヘハ軍紀風紀ノ振肅ニ一段ノ努力ヲ  
要スルモノアリ又僑寓愛民ノ予ノ信念ニ對シ尙未タ達セサルモノ多キニ  
鑑ミ茲ニ之ヲ敷衍シ將兵一體之力具現ニ邁進センコトヲ要望ス

一軍紀風紀弛緩ノ原因ヲ察スルニ幹部ノ舉措自肅ヲ缺キ若クハ實質ノ低  
下ニ依リ共ニ職責ノ遂行十全ナラサルニ起因スルモノ少シトセス宜シ  
ク其重大ナル實績ニ鑑ミ公明正大常ニ身ヲ以テ垂範シ環境ヲ克服シテ  
萬遺憾ナキヲ期セシメ他面信賞必罰ヲ勵行シ拔本塞源軍紀風紀ノ刷新  
ヲ計リ且萬難ヲ排シテ特ニ下級幹部ノ統率能力ヲ向上シ指揮官タルノ  
矜持ヲ自覺セシムルト共ニ之カ地位ヲ擁護シ上下一貫鐵石ノ團結ヲ完  
成センコトヲ期スルヲ要ス

ニ作戰ト警備トヲ間ハス從ニ民家ヲ焚キ敵性ノ有無ニ拘ラス兵隊ト共ニ

良民ヲ害ヒ掠奪暴行等ノ非行ヲ敢テスルモノ尙未タ跡ヲ絶タス

翌戰ノ眞義ハ良民ヲ殺撫シ民業ヲ復興セシメ積年兵燹ノ劫掠ニ苦惱セ

ル民衆ヲシテ衷心皇軍ヲ敬慕セシムルノ實績ヲ擧クルニ存ス

今ヤ新中央政權ノ樹立近キニアリト雖モ抗日ニ培ハレタル支那軍民ノ

新日提携ハ遲ニ之ヲ期待シ難ク而モ進止道義ニ反シ民心ヲ乖離セシメ

ントスル此ノ種行爲ノ徹底的ニ改メラレサル限り強敵ノ目的完遂ハ遂

ニ之ヲ庶幾スヘカラス、政敵兩略ノ一致ヲ圖ルノ要切ナルニ方リ具ニ

刻下ノ事態ヲ靜觀シテ峻威ナル指導ヲ加ヘ秋毫苟モ犯サシメス征戰ノ

對象ハ飽ク迄暴戾ナル抗日勢力ノミニ存スルコトヲ銘肝セシムルヲ要

ス

惟フニ強敵已ニ三週年癢ニ支那派遣軍編成セラレ國際ノ情勢又激變シテ

蔣軍ハ覆亡瀕落ノ一途ヲ迫リツツアリト雖モ新東亞建設ノ前途ハ尙極メ

テ遼遠多難ニシテ此間ニ處スル軍ノ使命愈々重キヲ加フルノ秋宜シク

次訓示スル所アリシ予ノ意ヲ證シ舉軍一致心力ヲ傾倒シテ克ク出帥ノ目

Def. Doc. #1272

的ラ賞、源センコトラ期スヘシ

昭和十四年十一月十二日

第一、三司令官、同、村、學、次

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル説明書

自分ハ當時第十一軍參謀ノ職ニ居リシ者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ警ワレ四枚ヨリ成ル訓示ト題スル書類ハ昭和十四年十一月十二日ニ第十一軍司令部ニ於テ作成セラレタル文書ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年二月二十七日 於東京

天 野 正 一

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 森 田 利 雄